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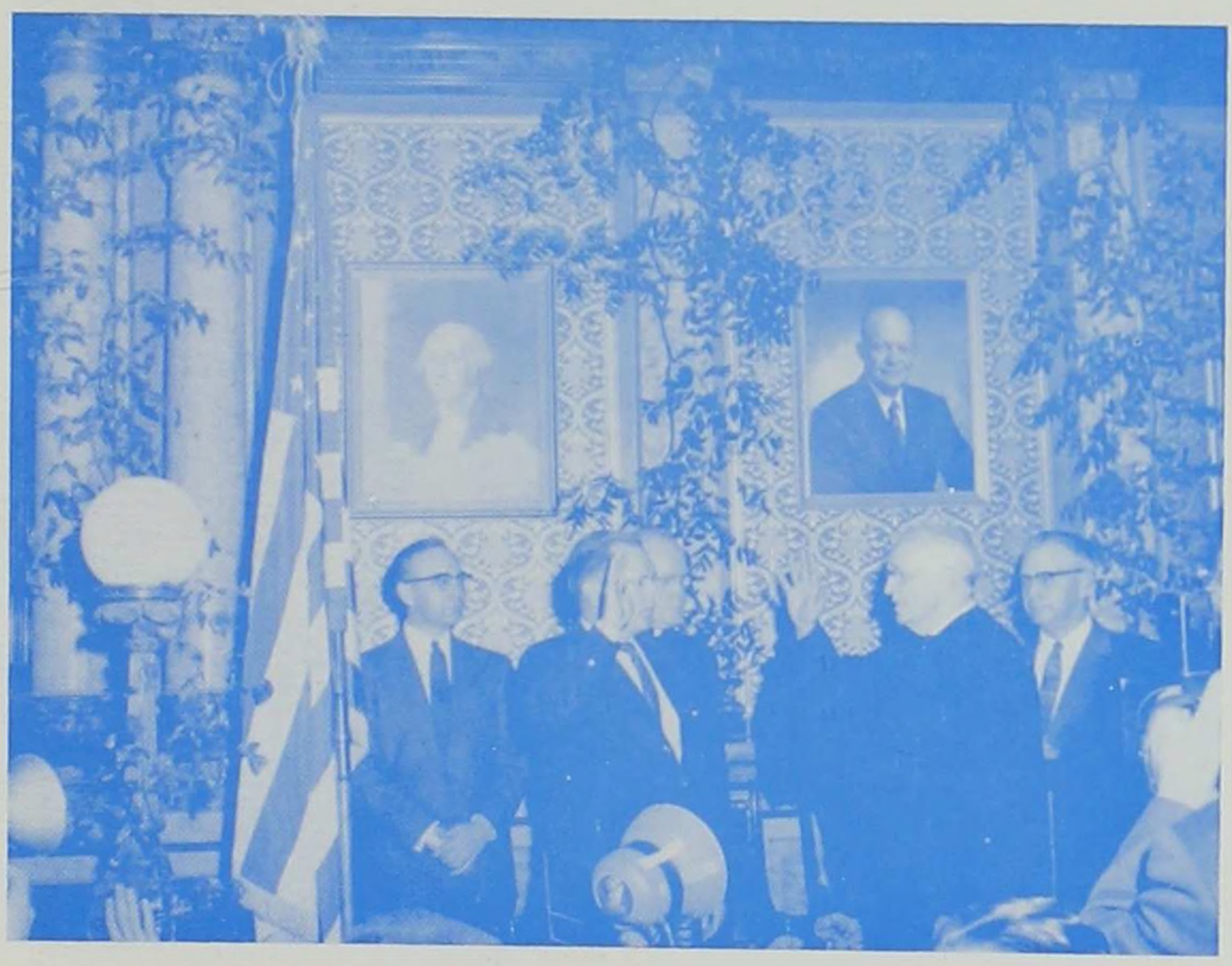
The PALIMPSEST



Governor Herschel Loveless Takes Oath of Office

THE 57TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA

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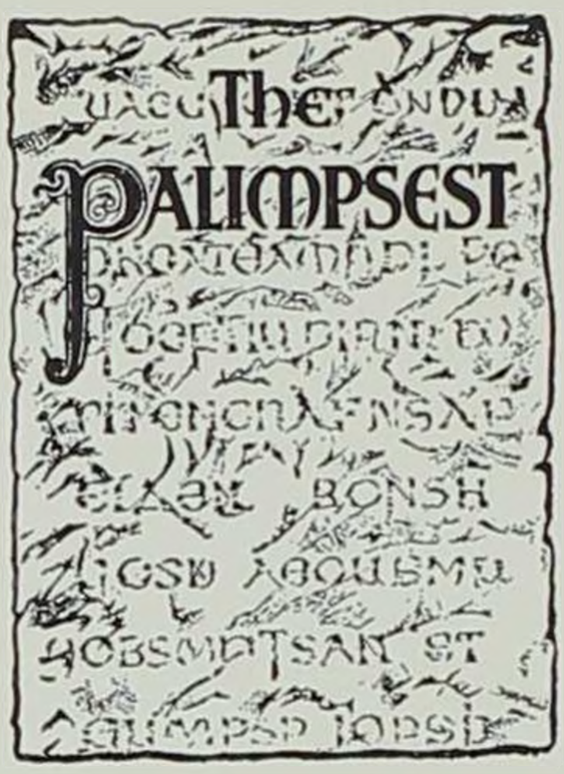
NOVEMBER 1957



The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Cover

Front: Herschel Loveless takes the oath of office as Governor of Iowa.

Back — Outside (Top): View of House during Inaugural Address. *(Center):* Lieut. Gov. Elthon presides at Inaugural Ceremonies. Seated are W. L. Mooty, Wm. H. Nicholas, and Herschel Loveless. *(Bottom):* View of Inaugural Ball from the Rotunda. All pictures by Frank Nye, Cedar Rapids *Gazette*.

Author

Frank T. Nye was Associate Editor of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*. He has covered every session of the Iowa General Assembly since 1935. He is now General Manager of the *Gazette* stations — KCRG and KCRG-TV.

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THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

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The 1956 Election

Something different was in the Iowa political wind. Dwight D. Eisenhower was still riding a popularity wave and seemed sure to carry Iowa and the nation against Adlai Stevenson, the same Democratic opponent he had defeated in 1952. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, the Republican candidate for United States Senator, appeared safe enough in his bid for a third term. But the first term Republican Governor, Leo A. Hoegh, was in trouble — real trouble. The polls showed it. The people whispered it. Even G.O.P. politicians and the Governor admitted it.

Not since the 1932 nationwide Democratic landslide had Iowans denied an incumbent Republican governor a second term if he sought it. Was it not utter folly to think this could happen again in a year when Republicans loomed as a shoo-in — even though deep disagreement existed within party ranks over the Governor's positions on labor, agriculture, and taxes?

Moreover, Herschel C. Loveless, Hoegh's op-

ponent, had lost the race for Governor in 1952, finishing 50,717 votes behind the late Governor William S. Beardsley, who was seeking a third term that had been won by only three of 29 predecessors. But talk persisted that it would happen again. Furthermore, Democratic candidates had more campaign enthusiasm than at any time since 1932. Election day results only served to confirm public opinion polls. Ike defeated Adlai nationally, 35,582,236 to 26,028,887, and won Iowa easily, as did Hickenlooper. But Hoegh lost, and races for other state offices, though won by Republicans, were closer than usual.

Office	*Republican*		*Democrat*	
President	Eisenhower	729,187	Stevenson	501,358
U. S. Senator	Hickenlooper	635,499	Evans	543,156
Governor	Hoegh	587,383	Loveless	616,852
Lt. Gov.	Nicholas	603,444	O'Malley	554,776
Sec. of State	Synhorst	626,494	Davey	524,126
Auditor	Akers	629,148	Eischeid	515,150
Treasurer	Abrahamson	621,855	Hansen	525,150
Sec. of Agri.	Spry	621,192	Ohlson	528,697
Atty. General	Erbe	605,170	Fitzgerald	535,253

The people also approved, 773,950 to 249,770, a bonus for Korean war veterans.

FRANK T. NYE

Composition of the Assembly

Indeed there was something different in the 1956 Iowa political wind and it carried straight through the election to the 1957 legislature. What was different could be summed up in two words: More Democrats.

There were more Democrats in the 57th General Assembly than in any since 1937, when the House was divided evenly, 54-54, and Republicans outnumbered Democrats by only 29 to 21 in the Senate. Now, in 1957, Democrats constituted exactly one-third of the 108-member House and exactly one-fifth of the 50-member Senate. Furthermore, Herschel Loveless, the first Democratic Governor in twenty years, was a lone Democrat in a bevy of Republican state elective officials, whereas in 1937 the Democratic governor was surrounded by Democratic state officials, except for Miss Agnes Samuelson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

But there was nothing different on one count. Farmers, as usual, outnumbered all other legislators, be they Democrat or Republican, and lawyers, as usual, were in second place. There were 49 dirt farmers in the 1957 legislature, three less than in 1955. Legislators making all or part of

their living from agriculture numbered 80, two more than in 1955. There were 28 lawyers in 1957 compared to 27 in 1955.

The occupations of 125 of the 158 members follows:

	House		*Senate*		
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem*	*Total*
Dirt farmer	23	12	11	3	49
Lawyer	10	6	9	3	28
Livestock farmer	5	0	1	0	6
Farm manager	2	0	2	0	4
Banker	0	2	2	0	4
Farmer-banker	0	0	2	1	3
Publisher	2	0	1	0	3
Merchant	0	1	1	1	3
Retired farmer	2	1	0	0	3
Farmer-businessman	1	1	0	0	2
Farmer-merchant	2	0	0	0	2
Dairy farmer	1	0	1	0	2
Implement dealer	0	1	1	0	2
Veterinarian	1	0	1	0	2
Hardware merchant	1	1	0	0	2
Manufacturer	2	0	0	0	2
Retired businessman	1	1	0	0	2
Retired	2	0	0	0	2
Realtor-insuranceman	1	0	1	0	2
Teacher-farmer	0	2	0	0	2
Totals	56	28	33	8	125

The remaining 33 members listed occupations as: farmer-restaurantman, funeral director-farmer, businessman-farm operator, farmer-realtor-insuranceman, grain and feed dealer, wholesale

egg farmer, farm operator, businessman, lawyer-farmer-businessman, coal dealer, estimator, farm machinery-auto dealer, insuranceman, realtor, farmer-insuranceman, dentist, hotel-restaurant-man, produce-fur dealer, lumberman, retired county officer, retired Y.M.C.A. secretary, retired jeweler, investment banker, retired public employee, grain elevatorman, retired minister, auctioneer, transfer-storage firm operator, machinist, labor-business representative, laborer, wholesale beverage distributor, and hotelman-editor.

Although the 57th General Assembly convened on January 14, permanent composition was not completed until mid-session, after two election contests had been decided and a special election was held to fill a vacancy left by a resignation. S. E. Robinson, Guthrie Center Republican, and Arley Barringer, Ruthven Democrat, seated tentatively in the House when the session opened, won election contests respectively from Bert L. Wooldridge, Stuart Democrat, and Edward C. Norland, Cylinder Republican. Louisa County held a special election on February 19, and William O. Weaver, Wapello Republican, succeeded William D. Dillon, Columbus Junction Republican, who resigned from the House for business reasons.

There was a total of 52 freshmen legislators, 43 in the House and nine in the Senate. This was a 32.9 per cent turnover from 1955, identical to the

membership turnover from 1953 to 1955. The following table shows which session each of the 158 members was serving in 1957.

	House		*Senate*		
Session	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Total*
First	24	19	5	4	52
Second	20	11	8	2	41
Third	11	3	6	1	21
Fourth	6	1	5	1	13
Fifth	4	1	5	1	11
Sixth	5	0	3	0	8
Seventh	1	0	2	0	3
Eighth	0	1	1	1	3
Ninth	0	0	2	0	2
Eleventh	1	0	1	0	2
Fifteenth	0	0	1	0	1
Sixteenth	0	0	1	0	1

Youngest legislator was Donald L. Kimball, 23, Fayette publisher and Republican, who observed his twenty-fourth birthday during the session. Oldest legislator was Senator George W. Weber, 73, Columbus Junction banker and Republican, besting Earl T. Hoover, 73, Mount Ayr farmer and oldest House Republican, by only four months.

Youngest House Democrat was Jack McCoy, 27, an employee of John Morrell and Company of Ottumwa. He had been the youngest member in the 1955 legislature. Oldest House Democrat was James W. Howard, 72, retired businessman from Cresco.

Youngest Senator was Jack Schroeder, 31, Davenport attorney and Republican, who also had been the youngest in 1955. Youngest Democratic Senator was Joe Coleman, 31, Clare farmer. Senator Raymond R. Gillespie, 65, Dexter farmer-banker, was the oldest Senate Democrat.

Average age of all legislators was 51.8 years compared to 52 in the 1955 session. Average age of all Democratic legislators was 49; of Senate Democrats, 45.7; of House Democrats, 50. Average age of all Republican legislators was 53; of Senate Republicans, 53.6; of House Republicans, 52.7. Following is the age range table:

Age Range	*Number of Legislators*				*Age Range*	*Number of Legislators*			
	House		*Senate*			*House*		*Senate*	
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*		*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
21-25	1	0	0	0	51-55	13	4	6	1
26-30	2	1	0	0	56-60	10	9	7	0
31-35	4	4	3	1	61-65	11	4	3	2
36-40	7	7	5	2	66-70	3	2	5	0
41-45	6	3	4	4	71-75	5	1	4	0
46-50	10	1	3	0					

Senator Arch W. McFarlane, Waterloo fuel dealer, held fast to his service longevity record. This venerable statesman reached his seventy-second birthday during the session and has been a legislator for 32 of the 43 years since he was first elected in 1914. He served as Speaker of the House in 1919 and 1921 and was Lieutenant Governor in 1929 and 1931. His service is believed to be the longest in Iowa history. The honor for con-

tinuous service, however, went again to Senator Frank C. Byers, Cedar Rapids attorney. At 73, Byers has not missed a session since his first election in 1928. After two terms in the House, he was elected to the Senate where he has sat ever since.

For the Democrats the longest service record was held jointly by W. J. Johannes, Ashton banker and House member, and Senator Arnold Utzig, Dubuque merchant, at eight sessions each. Utzig's service, however, has been continuous.

Fully 135 of the 158 legislators listed themselves as having attended college, business college, Junior college, and/or high school. This was down from 1955 when 149 said they had educational training beyond grade school. The following table shows educational backgrounds as listed by the lawmakers.

	College, Business College, or Junior College		*High School*		*Grade School*	
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Senate	33	7	5	2	2	1
House	54	22	14	8	4	6

All but three of the 158 members said they belong to, or attend, a church. This table shows denominational backgrounds.

	House		*Senate*		
Denomination	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Total*
Methodist	26	8	18	0	52
Presbyterian	15	3	8	1	27

Catholic	1	8	2	6	17
Lutheran	5	5	5	1	16
Congregational	5	1	2	0	8
Baptist	3	4	1	0	8
Protestant	2	1	1	1	5
Christian	1	2	1	0	4
Episcopal	2	0	2	0	4
Unaffiliated	2	1	0	0	3
Evangelical United Brethren	3	0	0	0	3
Reorganized Latter Day Saints	1	0	0	1	2
Quaker	2	0	0	0	2
Evangelical and Reformed	1	0	0	0	1
Reformed	1	0	0	0	1
First Reformed	1	0	0	0	1
Church of Christ	0	1	0	0	1
Federated	0	1	0	0	1
American Evangelical	0	1	0	0	1
Unitarian	1	0	0	0	1

There were 137 native-born Iowans, including 93 of 112 Republicans and 44 of 46 Democrats.

	House		*Senate*		
Birthplace	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Total*
Iowa	61	34	32	10	137
Illinois	2	0	3	0	5
Nebraska	0	1	2	0	3
Indiana	2	0	0	0	2
Wisconsin	2	0	0	0	2
England	0	1	0	0	1
Kansas	0	0	1	0	1
Massachusetts	1	0	0	0	1

Missouri	1	0	0	0	1
Montana	0	0	1	0	1
New York	1	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Norway	0	0	1	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	1

Republicans controlled the House 72 to 36, and the Senate 40 to 10. The number of House Democrats was up 17 from 1955's total of 19, while Democratic Senators numbered four more than in 1955.

There was also something different about the legislative pages. Two of them were girls. Linda Nye, 15, Cedar Rapids, became the first girl page in Iowa history to serve the Senate, while her 16-year-old Cedar Rapids classmate, Clary Illian, became the second girl to serve as a House page. Boys occupied the other page posts in both houses, as is the usual custom.

FRANK T. NYE

Organization of the Assembly

Even though Iowa Democrats surprised everyone, including themselves, with their strong showing in the 1956 legislative races, they fell far short of winning the number of seats necessary to challenge Republicans for leadership roles. Nevertheless, they had come a long way since 1953.

	House		*Senate*	
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
1953.....	105	3	46	4
1955.....	89	19	44	6
1957.....	72	36	40	10

These were tremendous gains, but Republicans still held a numerical superiority in both houses that assured them of winning the leadership posts.

House Republicans met January 7 at the Savery Hotel in Des Moines to nominate candidates for leadership positions, while Senate Republicans met simultaneously at the Kirkwood Hotel a block away for the same purpose. The House caucus hardly had begun before it was apparent that friends and well-wishers of William L. Mooty, Grundy Center lawyer-farmer-businessman, had performed well their preliminary vote-getting chores. Once 1956 election returns were in, they had fanned out over the state in a well-knit team

operation, rounding up support for their candidate, and now the effort was paying off handsomely.

Sensing what was in the wind, two prospective candidates — Ernest Kosek of Cedar Rapids and Henry H. Stevens of Jefferson — withdrew from the race. This left the field to Mooty and Arthur C. Hanson, Inwood farmer and 1955 House Speaker. Thus, for the first time in many years, Republicans needed only one ballot to nominate a candidate for Speaker. Mooty won with votes to spare, 44 to 27. One vote was cast for Stevens, despite his withdrawal. Actually, only 71 Republicans were present, but the absentee ballot of ailing Earl T. Hoover of Mount Ayr was admitted.

Once the result was apparent, Hanson moved for a unanimous ballot and harmony within the ranks. Mooty expressed his appreciation and declared that "we Republicans cannot afford the prospect of having two Republican parties."

At 50 years of age, William L. Mooty had three legislative sessions behind him. He was a State University of Iowa graduate and had served both as Grundy County attorney and in World War II. In addition to legal practice, he owned and operated a farm and was an implement dealer. For the most part, Mooty's nomination was engineered by the so-called "young Turks" of the 1955 session. They included several younger members who had served their first terms that

year, and were rebelling against the conservative House leadership in the 1955 session for its failure to hold party caucuses.

With Mooty's nomination achieved, his supporters were willing that the speaker pro tempore nomination should go to a member identified with the more conservative Republican faction. Hence, Elmer Vermeer, 36-year-old Pella farmer, was named by acclamation.

But there was a contest for Republican floor leader with two ballots required to settle the issue. Robert B. Carson, 36, Independence attorney; A. L. Mensing, 60, Lowden retired businessman; and Clark H. McNeal, 37, Belmond grain elevator operator, contested for the post, with Carson winning in a spirited race. Result of the voting:

Candidate	*1st Ballot*	*2nd Ballot*
Carson	32	36
Mensing	21	18
McNeal	18	16

Carson's 36 votes constituted a majority of the 70 cast on the second ballot, Hoover not having sent an absentee vote for this contest, and Roscoe Greenwood of Emerson having been called away after the first ballot by a death.

Meanwhile, at a caucus closed to newsmen, Senate Republicans nominated Alan Vest, Sac City attorney, for president pro tempore over Arch W. McFarlane, Waterloo fuel dealer. The

vote was not announced, nor did the caucus reveal the margin by which D. C. Nolan, Iowa City attorney, defeated X. T. Prentis, Mount Ayr hatcheryman, for majority floor leader.

The outnumbered Democrats did not bother to nominate candidates, but did caucus January 13 at the Fort Des Moines Hotel to elect floor leaders.

House Democrats voted down a motion to exclude newsmen from their caucus and then engaged in a hotly contested two-ballot battle resulting in the election of Merle Hagedorn, Royal farmer, as House floor leader. Hagedorn got 17 votes on the first ballot to eight for Willard M. Freed, Gowrie attorney; six for Scott Swisher, Iowa City attorney; and four for Andrew G. Frommelt, Dubuque labor representative. Two attorneys, John W. Carlsen, Clinton, and John L. Duffy, Dubuque, were absent, but Duffy sent an absentee ballot which was admitted. Carlsen arrived in time to vote on the second ballot, which got under way after Freed and Frommelt withdrew and gave their support to Swisher. Even with their help, however, Swisher could not overtake Hagedorn. When the count reached 19 to 14 for Hagedorn, Swisher's motion to make Hagedorn's election unanimous was adopted.

Democratic Senators tossed the mantle of minority leader around the broad shoulders of George E. O'Malley, Des Moines attorney, who had worn

it in several previous sessions. He was elected without the vote of Arnold Utzig, Dubuque merchant, who boycotted the meeting. Utzig became offended during a Democratic caucus in 1955, when he walked out and declared he would never attend another.

The General Assembly was called to order at 10 a.m. on January 14, with Lieutenant Governor Leo Elthon, a Republican, and Howard C. Reppert, Jr., a Democratic Representative, wielding gavels respectively in the Senate and House. In granting Reppert this honor, House Republicans reverted to a tradition that the senior Representative from Polk County shall convene the session. This tradition was ignored in 1955 because both Polk County Representatives were freshmen and both were Democrats. Moreover, Republicans wanted the honor to go to the lone woman legislator that year, Mrs. Gladys S. Nelson, Newton housewife and a Republican. Reppert, a transfer company executive, was senior member from Polk County in 1957 and, apparently, had won his spurs in the eyes of Republicans.

Once the House had convened, A. C. Gustafson, veteran legislative official, was named acting chief clerk, and, on a motion by Clark McNeal, former Speaker Hanson was elected temporary speaker.

Credentials were presented for duly elected members along with two statements of intent to

contest the election of two representatives (Arley Barringer, Ruthven Democrat, by Edward C. Norland, Cylinder Republican; and S. E. Robinson, Guthrie Center Republican, by Bert L. Woolridge, Stuart Democrat. The contests eventually were settled in favor of Barringer and Robinson.).

William Mooty was then elected Speaker unanimously upon a motion by Vern Lisle, Clarinda. The motion was seconded by Neil E. Johns, Tama, for the Republicans, and Merle Hagedorn for the Democrats.

Mahlon N. Brown, What Cheer attorney, moved the election of Elmer Vermeer as speaker pro tempore. It was seconded for Republicans by R. D. Breakenridge, Winterset, and for Democrats by Hagedorn, who asked that the motion be made unanimous.

Over in the Senate, Alan Vest was elected unanimously as president pro tempore on the motion of W. C. Stuart, a Chariton Republican.

Official committees were appointed in each chamber to notify the other and the Governor that each group was organized and ready for business. Thus, the session was on in earnest.

FRANK T. NYE

Messages of the Governors

There was something different, too, about the messages of outgoing and incoming governors. Campaign rivals a few weeks earlier, they now were in agreement on one point — that the extra half-cent sales tax enacted in 1955 must go. Outgoing Republican Governor Leo Hoegh urged "immediate action" to repeal it. Incoming Democratic Governor Herschel Loveless declared he would veto any revenue measure to extend it.

In his "swan song" address, Governor Hoegh fulfilled the constitutional requirement that he give an accounting of his stewardship. He also used the occasion, on January 15 before a joint session, to make some recommendations, as a number of predecessors had done.

Governor Loveless delivered his inaugural address on January 17 before a joint session in the House chamber. He tossed what was destined to become a political bombshell into the legislative arena when he asked Republican legislators to embrace the 1949-51 report of the "Little Hoover Committee," composed entirely of Republicans. He pointed out the report's conclusion that at least $5,000,000 a year could be saved by adopting its recommendations for governmental reorganiza-

tion. If that much could have been saved when the report was made, he said, it was reasonable to assume that even more could be saved now.

This assertion shortly caused Republicans who were members of the "Little Hoover Committee" and still in the legislature, to join fellow Republicans in denying that a $5,000,000 savings could be effected — even though they had signed the report saying such savings were possible. Aside from that outburst, and mutterings about Governor Loveless' recommendation for repeal of the right-to-work law, the inaugural address was fairly well received by the Republican legislature. The essence of the two addresses follows:

Hoegh's "State of the State" Message

Governor Leo Hoegh declared his administration had practiced economy and efficiency, and was especially proud of its law enforcement record. He had this to say about various subjects:

FINANCE — Iowa's administrative costs were among "the lowest in the nation" and the state operated on a balanced budget. There would be an estimated balance of $36,000,000 on June 30, 1957, as compared to $29,000,000 on June 30, 1955. Promises of a "greater investment" in education, mental health, homestead tax credits and veterans tax exemptions, and in other worthwhile services, had been "paid in full and $7,000,000 additional revenue will accumulate by June 30." The half-cent sales tax increase has financed "our

program" and "I, therefore, urge that you take immediate action to repeal" the tax. Iowa's sound fiscal policies of "No state property tax, no state debt, no deficit spending, a balanced budget and an adequate reserve," must be continued.

AGRICULTURE — Disastrous drought in some areas cut production. Hog prices fell to create a serious problem. Drought-stricken livestock were saved through prompt action to provide a hay-lift. Seven midwest governors meeting in Des Moines launched a national committee to promote meat sales. Ames was selected as the site for a new $18,000,000 federal animal research center.

INDUSTRY — Iowa is now the "twin empire" state with balanced agriculture and industry. During 1955-1956 the state enjoyed its greatest industrial growth, with 183 developments opening 10,000 new jobs and adding $150,000,000 in new capital to the state's economic structure. Development of the Missouri River channel would promote industrial growth of western Iowa.

EDUCATION — Eighty per cent of the increase in appropriations went to education. School mergers reduced districts from 4,417 in June, 1954, to 3,600 in December, 1956. However, improved laws are needed to create incentive for accelerated reorganization. Also needed are higher teacher standards, more facilities and increased efficiency. Education must be "constantly improved."

BOARD OF CONTROL — Substantial pro-

gress was made in the treatment of mentally ill, and in the operation of correctional and penal institutions. Increased appropriations went to promote personnel; but even so, Iowa was unable to staff its institutions fully. Cooperation between the Board and University Hospitals reached an all-time high.

ROADS — Increased gas tax revenue helped to finance many improvements including the widening of many highways and bridges, the construction of 134 new bridges, and the paving of 622 miles of highway. The toll road authority established in 1955 is no longer needed, what with the new inter-state highways in the offing, but the authority's study report still is of great value. Approximately 80 per cent of the secondary road system is now surfaced.

TRAFFIC SAFETY — Although highway deaths mounted, effective safety practices helped cut the accident rate from 5.9 per 100,000,000 vehicle miles in 1954 to 5.5 in 1955, and to 5.6 in 1956. Iowa's safety record was tenth best nationally in 1955, nineteenth in 1956.

SOCIAL WELFARE — Additional revenue helped to increase aid to handicapped people and to finance rehabilitation for many others.

REAPPORTIONMENT — "Two years ago I urged that the legislature be reapportioned. Today I renew this recommendation, because I firmly believe that for true representative government

one house should be on an area basis and the other on a population basis."

Governor Hoegh called attention to reports on: Taxation, mental health, water rights, discrimination in employment, problems of senior citizens, and urban transit lines. He expressed confidence that legislators would face the future "with the courage and zeal of our forebears."

Inaugural Address of Herschel Loveless

The new Governor accepted his responsibility "to all Iowans" with "a profound sense of humility." Pointing to the distinction between policy making and administrative functions, he said his recommendations "do not represent any radical break with long recognized needs for governmental reform in Iowa." Reports of several legislative study committees and of the legislative research bureau "should be utilized . . . to facilitate the development of sound legislative principles."

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY — Only two changes have been made in senatorial districts in the last 50 years. In each case they failed "by a wide margin" to satisfy the constitutional requirements that the districts be apportioned according to population. A method to facilitate future adjustments of representation to population shifts should be instituted to eliminate "the lags which have persisted in recent decades." Enough information is currently available so that there is no need for further spe-

cial studies. "Rather, the need is for action to restore adequate representation to a large segment of our population, and thereby to regain the widespread public support for the legislative branch without which representative government is in jeopardy."

ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT — Few recommendations of the "Little Hoover Committee" have been adopted by three successive legislatures. Meanwhile, appropriations have increased from $80,000,000 to $136,000,000 a year. These Committee recommendations should be adopted in the interests of efficiency and economy.

1. Abolition of the Commerce Commission and transfer of its duties to other agencies.

2. Creation of a Department of Labor with functions now assigned to the Industrial Commissioner, Bureau of Labor, Division of Mine Examiners, and Iowa Employment Security Commission, with an administrator appointed by the governor.

3. Creation of a Department of Public Welfare with functions now performed by the Boards of Control and Social Welfare, and the Commission for the Blind, with a commissioner to be appointed by the governor.

4. Creation of a Department of Conservation and Natural Resources with functions now assigned to the Conservation Commission, Geological Survey, Natural Resources Council and Soil

Conservation Commission, with a director to be appointed by the governor.

PERSONNEL POLICY — A non-political Department of Civil Service should be established together with an effective merit system.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY — Iowans have failed since 1948 to enjoy the rapid growth that has characterized the national economy; individual income increased only seven per cent compared to 46 per cent nationally; population has increased only six per cent compared to 25 per cent nationally. Iowa retained less than 30 per cent of its natural population increase from 1940 to 1954. *Reasons:* Iowa's agriculture economy, together with its industrial and commercial growth, have not kept pace with other states in creating an adequate number of job opportunities. *Remedy:* Creation of a Department of Commerce and Industry assigned duties now handled by the Iowa Development Commission, with research assistance from state educational institutions. Research activities should not overlook joint projects with the Atomic Energy Commission.

AGRICULTURE — Initiate research program designed to enlarge agricultural markets. Farmers should be assured of adequate credit. Adopt efficient water utilization program.

LABOR — The law prohibiting "union shop" contracts should be abolished. Unduly restrictive disqualifications for unemployment compensation

should be modified. Workmen's compensation benefits should be revised in line with increased medical and hospital services and living costs.

TAX REVISION — The half-cent sales tax increase of 1955 should be allowed to expire "as scheduled" on June 30. Tax equity and tax structure matters should be considered before appropriations and revenue measures. The Tax Study Committee report should get early attention.

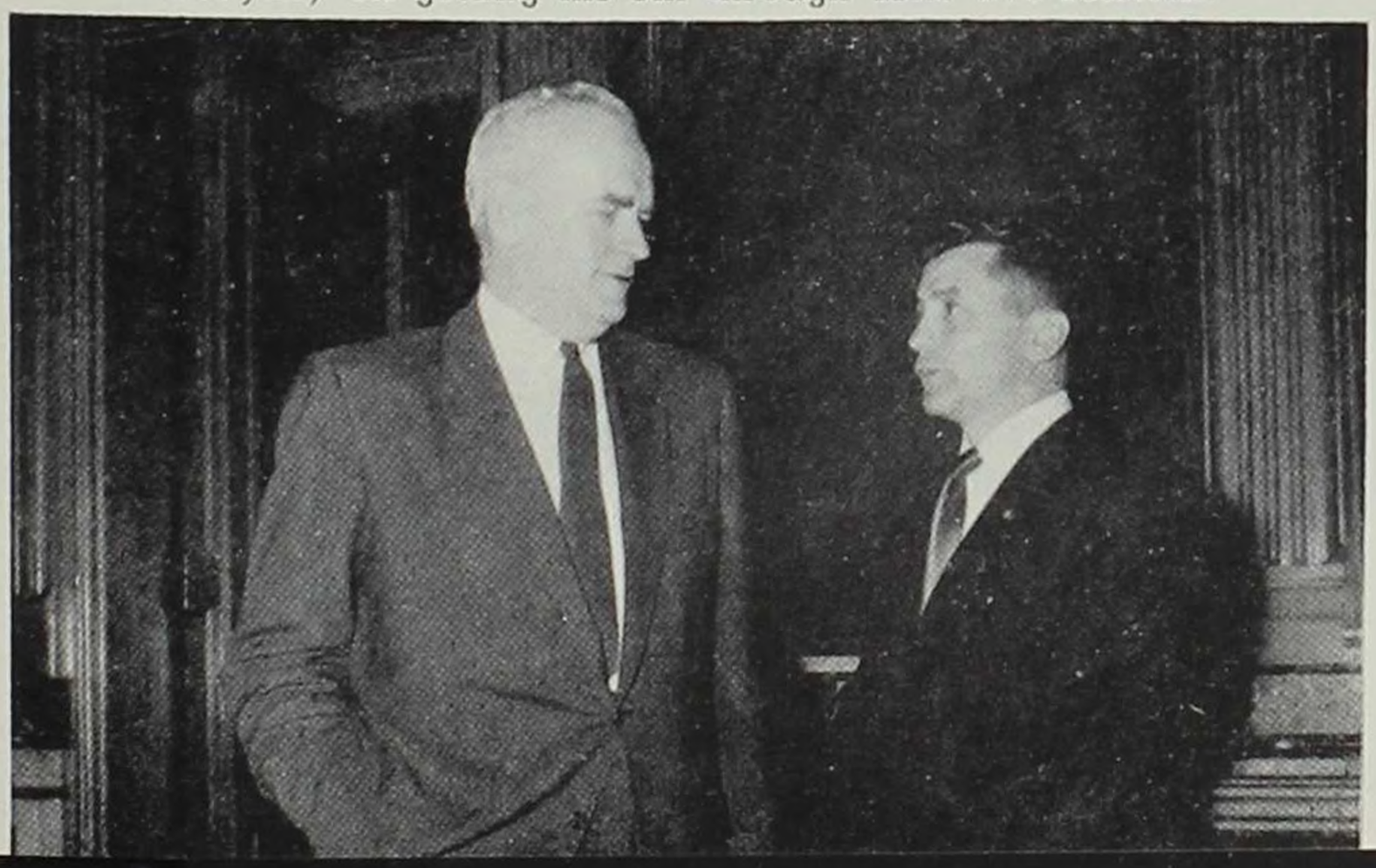
EDUCATION — Iowa must move forward or see its educational system relegated to an inferior position. Inefficiency, due to slow progress in school reorganization, now finds us with school employees numbering 25 per cent above the national average. Iowa's per pupil cost is also higher than the national average. Despite these facts, Iowa's teachers are paid salaries lower than the national average. Reorganization laws need revision. All areas should be in a high school district within a reasonable time. School aid formulas should encourage reorganization and must relieve local property taxes. Capital improvements at state schools are urgent, but it will not be possible "to wipe out an accumulated backlog of almost 20 years of inadequate capital expansion in one biennium."

HIGHWAYS — One-third of the state's revenue goes into roads. With federal interstate projects coming up we must be alert "to dangers of waste and inadequate planning." A long-range

School Day Chums Serve as Majority and Minority Leaders
Senators D. C. NOLAN and GEORGE E. O'MALLEY

Senator O'Malley discusses state government with Cornell College political science class.

Senator D. C. Nolan congratulates Cliff Staples of Corydon (amateur lobbyist) on getting his bill through after five sessions.



APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Senator HARRY E. WATSON, Representative GEORGE PAUL

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Representative VERN LISLE, Senator X. T. PRENTIS

SENATE LEADERS

Front: ALAN VEST, Pres. Pro Tempore; Lt. Gov. W. H. NICHOLAS, President
Rear: D. C. NOLAN, Maj. Floor Leader; GEO. E. O'MALLEY, Min. Floor Leader

HOUSE LEADERS

Front: W. L. MOOTY, Speaker; E. H. VERMEER, Speaker Pro Tempore
Rear: R. B. CARSON, Maj. Floor Leader; M. W. HAGEDORN, Min. Floor Leader

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS

FRANK BUCK (Senate)

RALPH LANCASTER (House)

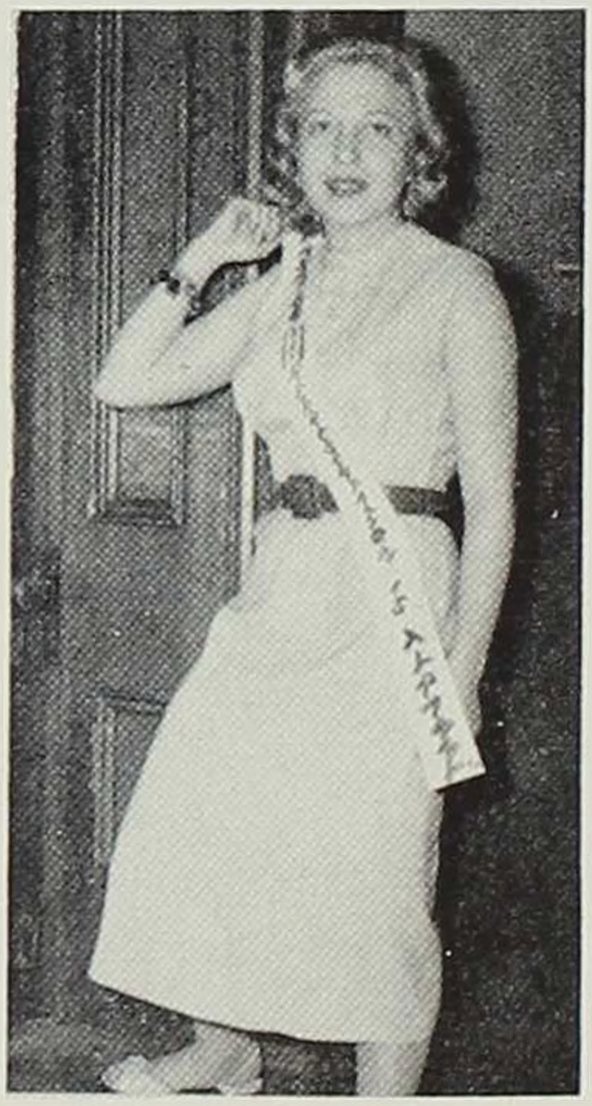
SECRETARIES

AUDREY NORING

MRS. VERN THRELDKELD
MRS. EDWARD CARPENTER

GIRL PAGES

LINDA NYE, CLARY ILLIAN



MISS PATRISHA FORREST

highway planning program should be enacted. The formula for allocating highway-user revenues should be reexamined. Standardization of design should be examined for possible savings. An urban highway department should be established and contracts should be geared "to a reasonable and prudent estimate of funds available."

HIGHWAY SAFETY — No magic formula or piece of legislation will make highways automatically safe. Driver education and testing programs should be strengthened. A larger share of highway resources should be devoted to developing modern design. Enforcement of traffic regulations should be stepped up. A reasonable speed limit should be enacted. All citizens should cooperate to improve the traffic safety record.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL — A joint legislative committee, embracing all points of view, should be formed to report to the 1959 legislature as to whether or not changes should be made in the liquor control law.

WATER RESOURCES — Caution should be the watchword in establishing water use restrictions. More information is needed "before we are ready to cast the mold for future economic developments."

MENTAL HEALTH — Careful consideration should be given the Mental Health Study Committee report. A division of Mental Health Institutions should be created under the proposed De-

partment of Public Welfare. The research-training program should be expanded.

VETERANS — The bonus authorized for Korean war veterans should be paid promptly.

IOWA'S OLDER CITIZENS — A law enabling Iowa to participate in federal housing act benefits should be passed. Laws governing nursing homes should be strengthened and clarified. A research program is essential to determine the needs of older citizens. Eleven per cent of Iowa's population is over 65 years of age. The governor pledged wholehearted cooperation to the legislature "that we may accomplish what is good for all Iowans."

Budget Message of Governor Loveless

In his Budget Message on February 5, Governor Loveless recommended expenditures totaling $151,900,000 a year for the biennium beginning July 1, 1957. This figure included $79,200,000 for state aid to local communities, $65,900,000 for the operation of state government, and $6,800,000 for capital improvements. This was an increase of $15,400,000 — 11.6 per cent — over annual appropriations for 1955-57. The increase would be distributed as follows:

Board of Regents.....	$7,800,000	(50.6 per cent)
Board of Control.....	$3,300,000	(21.5 per cent)
Board of Social Welfare..	$2,600,000	(17.1 per cent)
Homestead tax credits.....	$1,400,000	(8.9 per cent)
Administrative services	$ 900,000	(5.7 per cent)
All other purposes.....	$ 600,000	(—3.8 per cent)

The Governor said laws currently on the books would produce an estimated $131,900,000 a year toward meeting his proposed expenditures. Another $15,600,000 would come from a continuation of temporary income tax rates, and the remaining $4,400,000 from balances on hand.

He made it clear that his estimates of revenue from present taxes included a "normal growth" factor based on healthy economic conditions. His calculations did not count on revenue from the extra half-cent sales tax, emphasizing his urgent plea that it be allowed to expire. However, they did take into consideration his recommendation for extension of the 1955 temporary increases in income and corporation tax rates. He favored using reserve funds, if necessary, to finance capital improvements.

He also recommended that:

1. Revenue from 10 per cent of the sales tax going to the road use tax fund be channeled back to the state general fund — a recommendation that stirred up great controversy.

2. An additional rate bracket of 4.8 per cent be imposed on net taxable income over $5,000.

3. The corporate tax formula for multi-state businesses in Iowa be revised to conform to that used in 31 other states.

4. Liquor prices be raised five per cent.

He predicted that these proposed changes, together with extension of temporary income and

corporation tax rates, would bring in an additional $15,700,000 a year to offset his proposed $15,400,000 in increased expenditures. Governor Loveless also called attention to the following alternate sources of revenue (although he emphasized he wasn't making "specific recommendations" along this line):

1. Legalizing and taxing sale of liquor by the drink to raise revenue variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually.
2. A tax on adjusted gross individual incomes.

An alternative to tax increases would be "to improve the efficiency of governmental operations, at both state and local levels" through adoption of recommendations such as those made by the "Little Hoover Committee." He opposed increased school aid (except for orphans of veterans) because continued increases served to perpetuate inefficient school districts without bringing local property tax relief. He urged a long-range salary schedule for state employees, and enough appropriations to meet a "one-step" adjustment for them in the 1957-59 biennium.

The Governor said he followed three general principles in preparing his recommendations:

1. The salary increase factor to make it possible to attract and hold able employees.
2. The rising price level factor.
3. The existing governmental structure factor.

FRANK T. NYE

Major Legislation

Different was the word, all right. Even a cursory look at legislative results proved it. For one thing, fewer laws were passed. For another, 14 bills were vetoed — a new record. For a third, three of the 14 bills were passed over the Governor's veto — another new record. This, perhaps more than any other thing, indicated the temper of the Republican-controlled legislature during the session's closing days. All told, 305 new laws were passed, as indicated below.

	House Bills	*Senate Bills*	*Total*
Introduced	604	397	1,101
Passed by one house; then recalled	1	0	1
Withdrawn	32	68	100
Indefinitely postponed	43	0	43
Failed to pass	12	5	17
Tabled	3	0	3
Passed both houses; then failed through non-concurrence	1	1	2
Passed	269	141	410
Sent to Governor	197	119	316
Signed by Governor	183	113	296
Law without Governor's signature	4	2	6
Vetoed by Governor	10	4	14
Passed over veto	3	0	3
New laws	190	115	305
Laws repealed	1	0	1
			481

All other bills died in committees for want of support. However, bare statistics do not tell the entire story of legislative results. In addition to bills, 115 resolutions (joint, concurrent, and one-house) were introduced. Only joint resolutions adopted by both houses must be sent to the Governor and he signed all five (four House, one Senate) that reached him. The remaining 36 (21 House, 15 Senate) failed of passage.

The legislature did pass 41 (13 House, 28 Senate) of the 54 (18 House, 36 Senate) concurrent resolutions introduced, while the House passed 12 of its 14 one-house resolutions and the Senate five of the six that its members introduced. The legislature missed an opportunity to override the Governor's veto of the sales tax measure because it had adjourned. The Governor's veto was announced on May 24 and made good his campaign promise to thwart any attempt to extend the 2½ per cent rate beyond its June 30, 1957, expiration date. This promise had been reaffirmed several times during the session.

The vetoed tax bill provided for extension of the 2½ per cent tax for two years beyond its expiration date. It also called for extension of temporary increases in the individual and corporation tax rates, adopted in 1955. The Governor was not opposed to these extensions but Iowa law allows no "item veto" so he had to reject the whole bill.

Even if the legislature had been in session when the tax bill was vetoed, doubt existed that the Governor would have been overridden, because the Republicans needed the vote of every one of their House members to assure the two-thirds majority needed to override. This was an unlikely prospect inasmuch as Republicans from many counties bordering sales-tax-free Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin were as much against the 2½ per cent sales tax rate as was the Governor himself, and had served notice not to count on them to override a tax bill veto. Two Republicans, T. J. Frey of Pottawattamie and Jack Miller of Woodbury, went to the Democratic Governor immediately after the tax bill was passed to urge him to veto it. Representative Frey declared "the Republicans signed their own death warrant by passing this bill." Senator Miller, who had fought the bill vociferously and bitterly, promptly said to Governor Loveless: "As a member of the Senate I told the Senate that if the 2½ per cent sales tax rate passed I would come to you to ask you to veto it. Not as a Republican but as a representative of my people, I'm asking you to veto this bill." Replied the Governor: "Rest assured I'll veto it."

The three bills vetoed by the Governor and passed over his vetoes by the legislators were:

H.F. 113 — permitting garnishment for debt. Governor Loveless cited reasons in the late Gov-

ernor Beardsley's veto of a similar bill in 1953 in his own veto message. He also said the bill would make every employer a potential collection agency, that the cost of garnishment would absorb too much of the earnings subject to garnishment and that temporary loss of income through illness or unemployment would create hardships "which can delay, or prevent, the establishment of a solvent family budget."

H.F. 162 — exempting farmers from paying sales tax on gasoline used in crop and livestock production, and on chemicals used to control animal diseases, weeds, and insects as well as in crop and livestock production. The Governor listed five reasons for disapproving this bill and concluded his veto message by saying "the time has arrived to resist pressures for further exemptions." He said it seemed inappropriate to grant sales tax exemptions to businesses which encounter economic difficulties and argued that there should not be a different standard applied to agricultural producers. "While such exemptions are always alleged to relieve this or that inequity," he observed, "a careful examination of the state's tax system gives overwhelming evidence that the long list of exemptions has necessitated higher rates on the remaining taxable base, and has created more inequities than it has eliminated."

H.F. 372 — exempting city transit lines from paying the state gasoline tax and from certain

registration fees for the two years ending June 30, 1959. The Governor said this bill constituted "an attempt to cope with what is essentially a local problem by means of legislation having a uniform, state-wide applicability." He said it did not take into account the "rather wide range of differences in the financial conditions of the several urban transit systems," and pointed out that some companies made net profits before income taxes, according to the 1955 transit study committee report. He also repeated some of the reasons given in his message vetoing *H.F. 162*.

Other bills vetoed by the Governor included:

S.F. 23 — providing for a property tax levy on flight property of commercial airlines.

S.F. 83 — permitting the attorney general to appoint special assistants and to assign them to certain state departments at salaries set by him.

S. F. 491 — relating to payment of the state's share, as an employer, of taxes levied for support of the Iowa Employees Retirement System.

H.F. 167 — permitting use of farm-to-market road funds to resurface roads already surfaced.

H.F. 500 — relating to the employment of a full-time clerk for the Board of Accountancy.

H.F. 597, H.F. 598, H.F. 600, H.F. 601, and *H.F. 602* — relating to funds to be used by the Board of Regents, Board of Control, and the Conservation Commission, for capital improvements.

The Governor made it clear his vetoes of capital appropriations bills were penned reluctantly. They were necessary, he felt, to keep the budget in balance, since the tax bill had been vetoed.

Although one might easily gain the impression that the legislature accomplished little other than to pass bills destined to be vetoed, or to override vetoes, such was not the case. More than 300 bills were passed and signed by the Governor. Some of the more important included measures to:

Establish water control rights.

Legalize adoptions prior to July 1, 1957, where names of adopting parents were not disclosed in adoption papers.

Appropriate $31,121,206 a year for support of Board of Regents institutions; $16,000,000 to Board of Control Institutions; $17,835,000 to the Board of Social Welfare; $13,423,959 to state departments; approximately $23,000,000 for various state school aids.

Require the state treasurer to collect interest of 1 to 2½ per cent on idle state funds on deposit in banks.

Authorize communities to issue bonds and to accept federal urban renewal aid for rehabilitation and slum clearance projects.

Forbid incorporation of new municipalities within three miles of the corporate limits of cities with 15,000 or more population.

Increase pay of future legislators from $2,000 a session to $30 a day for regular and special sessions.

Create a legislative committee to investigate election laws and political practices.

Increase highway patrol membership from 225 to 275 men and to provide an upgraded salary for patrolmen.

Increase drivers licenses from $1.50 to $3 for two years; chauffeurs licenses from $2 to $4 for one year.

Set a nighttime highway speed limit of 60 miles per hour.

Extend the six-cent state gasoline tax to June 30, 1961.

Increase the limits of proof of financial responsibility for operation of motor vehicles.

Require car dealers to make full disclosure of finance and insurance charges on cars they sell and to require refunds to customers of unearned finance charges in prepayment cases.

Increase salaries of elected county officials $400 a year and of probation officers $500 a year beginning January 1, 1958.

Increase starting pay of conservation officers from $3,300 to $3,450; to fix second year pay at $3,800 and to boost from $3,600 to $4,800 the salary ceiling beginning with the sixth year of service.

Require reorganization of schools into districts maintaining 12 grades by July 1, 1962.

Increase from five to eight the minimum daily average attendance required at each elementary school before a teacher may be employed.

Eliminate the requirement that superintendents at the State Hospital at Woodward and the State School at Glenwood must be physicians.

Eliminate the state comptroller's pre-audit of receipts and expenditures at Board of Regents institutions and the Iowa State Fair Board.

Provide a minimum $75 monthly pension for Iowa teachers over 65 who retired prior to July 4, 1953, provided they had taught at least 25 years of which five could have been outside of the state.

Set up more stringent rules and regulations for nursing homes.

These and many other bills were passed in the legislature's 72 working days. Including week-ends, holidays, the spring recess period, and the time that elapsed between May 3 (when the legislature actually went home) and the May 9 sine die adjournment, the session lasted 116 days.

It was opened at 10 a.m., January 14 and final adjournment was at 3 p.m. on May 9, even though the official record lists it at 4 p.m, May 3. Because legislators did go home on May 3, only a few were present on May 9 to hear Lt. Gov. Nicholas and Speaker Mooty rap their gavels, proclaiming the 57th session of the Iowa General Assembly at an end.

FRANK T. NYE

COST OF A LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Expense Items	*Senate*	*House*	*Joint*
Members' salaries (including Lt. Gov.)	$104,000.00	$218,500.00	$———
Employees' salaries	86,607.23	149,863.07	15,441.53
Printing	———	———	121,282.29
Travel	638.90	1,378.90	———
Chaplains' expenses	947.58	668.49	———
Miscellaneous	4,635.51	5,187.52	———
	$196,829.22	$375,597.98	$136,723.82
Total expenses of	55th G. A.	56th G. A.	57th G. A.
	$646,985.89	$681,988.89	$709,151.02

Significance of Work

With the 2½ per cent sales tax rate the burning issue, House Republicans pressured Senate colleagues to appease the Governor by sending him a bill they thought he would accept. But non-compromisers among Senate Republicans rejected the House bill that would extend the 2½ per cent rate for six months, and return to the general fund half of the 10 per cent sales tax revenue going into the road use tax fund.

Then these Senators pushed through the second conference committee their own bill, the one later vetoed by the Governor even though it included a "clincher" provision to force the Governor's acceptance. It provided that all treasury revenue in excess of a $24,000,000 working balance on June 30, 1958, and June 30, 1959, should be distributed to public school districts on an average daily attendance basis, to relieve property taxes. Proponents publicly estimated the excess would range from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, but privately expressed doubt there would be an excess.

Far from forcing Governor Loveless into signing the bill, the "clincher" provision alone furnished grounds enough for a veto, he said, even if the measure had not proposed giving new life to

the 2½ per cent rate. Distribution of any excess funds, he declared, would mean promotion of inefficient and uneconomical school districts, regardless of need, at a time when the legislature already had refused to increase existing school aids and had passed new reorganization laws to promote greater efficiency and economy.

After rejecting the tax bill, the Governor vetoed the capital appropriations measure to keep the budget in balance. He did it reluctantly, he said, in view of the compelling need for capital improvements at state schools.

Almost before the ink dried on his veto statement, the gnawing question became: "Will the Governor call a special session to enact new tax and capital appropriations bills?" Republicans favoring the 2½ per cent rate vowed to send him the same tax bill if he did. The Governor attested such a bill would suffer the same fate as the first. Thus, a deadlock developed that did not abate even after the Governor summoned leaders of both parties to a meeting on September 25 to discuss a special session. Some observers held that the Governor would be inviting political suicide to call a special session; others contended that the same fate awaited him if he refused to call one.

Additional stormy issues of the session included the matter of appointments. Republican Senators who had voted against some of Republican Governor Hoegh's appointments two years

previously, dealt similarly with a few made by a Democratic Governor, and they rejected four Loveless appointments. But after the legislature adjourned, the Governor followed Hoegh's lead and named three of the four to interim posts. They included Cecil Malone of Atlantic and Robert Brice of Waterloo, to the Highway Commission, and Irene Smith of Ottumwa to the Board of Social Welfare.

The legislature also rejected the Governor's plea for reapportionment, just as it had refused his two immediate Republican predecessors. Perhaps this continuing refusal to restore representative government to Iowa (fewer than one-third of the citizens now elect more than half of Iowa's legislators) was the most significant action (or inaction) by the 1957 Assembly.

Editors dealt at length with this subject as well as the legislature's overall record, and not all were big city editors, as charged by some law makers. Here are some comments:

> There are many people in Iowa who believe in democracy and fair representation and they don't all live in the bigger population centers. Iowa Falls *Citizen*.
>
> Reapportionment is coming because one of the basic theories of democracy is equal representation and the present representation in Iowa is anything but that. Atlantic *News-Telegraph*.
>
> Nearly all who oppose (reapportionment) admit present representation is unfair. Decorah *Journal*.
>
> We think the legislature should have done one thing

which it failed to do — and that is reapportionment. Centerville *Iowegian.*

The current session of the legislature is making the last one look good. The fault lies with the Republican members, collectively concerned with making Democratic Governor Herschel Loveless look bad and individually concerned with their own political future. . . . When after many weeks the list of what hasn't been accomplished . . . is longer than the list of essential accomplishments, the charge (that) there are no big thinkers in Iowa is given stature, at least in the House and Senate chambers. . . . Albia *Monroe County News.*

If the record was a bit on the barren side — and it was that — the people of Iowa have nobody but themselves to blame. This result was inevitable when they elected a Governor of one party and a legislature of the other. There could be and there was no leadership. Mason City *Globe-Gazette.*

Prevailing opinion is that it was a poor legislature, that it was devoid of the bold, imaginative, forward-looking leadership this state so desperately needs and somehow must acquire to keep pace . . . that status-quoers in influential positions must shoulder the blame; that it missed a real opportunity . . . to consider seriously the basic problems like reapportionment that must be solved before we can progress. . . . Cedar Rapids *Gazette.*

The Assembly's failures were not in what it did but what it did not do. . . . The most disturbing failure was the defeat of all proposals to bring about more fair representation . . . the record . . . is not good. It was an uninspired session. Des Moines *Register.*

A Republican House and Senate and a Democratic Governor is a combination that isn't exactly conducive to easy and pleasant legislating, but they've co-existed pretty well at that. Washington *Journal.*

This session may have achieved the distinction of having made more people unhappy than any other session of recent times. . . . Sioux City *Journal-Tribune.*

Governor Loveless has gained greatly in prestige . . . the Republicans who voted for the 2½ per cent sales tax will almost certainly lose votes in 1958. Council Bluffs *Nonpareil.*

We are sympathetic to Governor Loveless in his desire to stick to his campaign commitments. We do wish, however, that his commitments had been less positive. The state DOES need the sales tax revenue. Jefferson *Herald.*

Unfortunately there was a segment of the legislature . . . that was headstrong and ruthless . . . it didn't propose to go along with Loveless in anything that could be escaped and its chief aim seemed to be to discredit the chief executive in the eyes of the public. . . . Burlington *Hawk-Eye Gazette.*

As far as the public is concerned, we believe there is nothing but impatience with the obviously political motivations of the Republican leadership. . . . It is ridiculous that the state should suffer just because Republicans want to make the Democrats look bad and vice versa. Waterloo *Courier.*

There was less statesmanship, less leadership, less devotion to the common good and more petty bickering, more political shenanigans and more head-in-the-sand voting. . . . Both parties lost prestige and respect. . . . Clinton *Herald.*

Of greater significance, perhaps, than the Loveless-Legislature controversy, was the continuing battle of philosophies within Republican ranks. The future complexion of Iowa politics may hinge on the outcome of this struggle. With neither side

apparently willing to give ground, Democrats believe their chances to win more political power in this normally Republican state will be the best in years in the 1958 election.

FRANK T. NYE

In Memoriam

On April 5, 1957 — two months and one day after his 75th birthday — death came to A. C. Gustafson, Chief Clerk of the Iowa House longer than any other individual. "Gus," as he was known affectionately, came to the House in 1907 from Page county as a committee clerk. He served as assistant Chief Clerk in 1909 and 1911, becoming Chief Clerk in 1913. In 1915-17 he was Executive Secretary to the late Governor Clarke. After two years away from politics he became Secretary of the Iowa Senate in 1919. But the House was his real love and he served as Chief Clerk again in 1921. Except for a six-year absence, when the Democrats were in power in the mid-30's, Republican "Gus" had been Chief Clerk ever since, undoubtedly accumulating more knowledge about the legislature than any other Iowan. When his death was announced the House passed a resolution praising him for "his faithful devotion to duty, his unselfish work," and for his long service record. Both House and Senate adjourned for the day.

Biennial Appropriations
Iowa General Assembly
Administrative Departments

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59
Aeronautics Commission	$ None	$ 9,200	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Agriculture	1,249,320	1,202,000	1,341,544	1,384,944
Appeal Board	None	10,000	10,000	10,000
Attorney General	119,000	127,120	141,640	141,640
Auditor	322,000	404,000	445,490	503,300
Blind, Iowa Commission for	62,084	57,440	57,440	120,880
Bureau of Labor	126,900	161,680	164,140	164,140
Commerce Commission	394,500	410,300	411,960	421,960
Comptroller	206,000	258,000	331,610	331,610
Conservation Commission	950,000	949,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Control, Board of	470,000	430,300	490,820	490,820
Council of State Governments	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Custodian	371,000	657,340	818,280	632,000
Development Commission	200,000	200,000	303,040	354,440
District Court	1,058,000	1,130,000	1,269,600	1,459,522
Regents, Board of	122,000	127,760	145,710	145,710
Educational Examiners	100,000	147,510	*	
Employment Security Comm.	162,000	260,000	200,000	154,600
Executive Council	700,000	905,040	1,022,000	1,022,000
Fair Board	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
G.A.R.	7,400	500	None	None
Geological Survey	188,000	204,000	227,060	277,060
Governor	59,600	67,000	97,300	97,300
Health	778,900	943,540	1,194,320	1,164,320
Poliomyelitis Vaccine	None	None	10,000	10,000
Historical Society	131,600	126,000	134,480	139,480
History and Archives	127,900	121,000	140,920	140,920
Hoover Birthplace	4,600	10,800	13,000	13,000
Industrial Commissioner	67,170	73,700	85,000	85,000
Insurance Department	164,000	165,280	213,000	274,500
Libraries	205,000	217,330	246,690	259,090
Lieutenant Governor	None	None	3,000	3,000
Mine Examiners	6,000	5,520	5,520	5,520
Mine Inspectors	35,200	27,460	27,460	27,460
National and State Guard	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,405,040	1,405,040
Natural Resources Council	100,000	100,000	120,000	230,000

*Public Instruction

Parole, Board of	124,000	149,352	170,000	184,000
Pharmacy Examiners	61,000	65,320	84,760	120,760
Pioneer Lawmakers	200	200	300	300
Printing Board	550,000	670,000	301,480	301,480
Public Instruction	580,900	708,780	1,704,250	1,804,250
Public Safety	5,166,852	5,189,500	5,620,556	7,715,082
License Plates	None	None	362,500	600,000
Real Estate Commission	37,200	37,640	43,800	43,800
Secretary of State	70,000	71,300	89,280	89,280
Soil Conservation	None	None	90,000	87,700
Soldiers' Bonus Board	8,000	11,040	16,000	16,000
Spanish-American War Vets.	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
Supreme Court	239,000	260,300	275,100	295,532
Clerk	28,000	28,420	31,200	33,200
Reporter and Code Editor	47,008	49,500	51,600	51,600
Tax Commission	1,616,600	1,840,000	2,246,648	2,246,648
Treasurer	127,200	124,080	126,320	138,320
Uniform Laws, Commission on	2,100	2,400	3,000	3,000
Vocational Education Board	126,000	111,520	*	
Rehabilitation Division	250,000	450,000	*	
Employment Security Commission				
Teachers' Retirement Allowance				250,000
Total	$18,738,234	$20,594,172	$23,559,858	$26,707,208

Board of Control (Support)

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59
Mental Health Institutes				
Cherokee	$ 2,193,050	$ 2,708,700	$ 3,040,000	$ 3,387,868
Clarinda	2,068,900	2,708,700	3,040,000	3,408,890
Independence	2,237,350	2,708,700	3,040,000	3,816,846
Mount Pleasant	2,115,827	2,708,700	3,040,000	3,294,938
State Homes				
Wittenmyer (Davenport)	934,698	1,036,420	1,206,000	1,226,164
Soldiers' (Marshalltown)	819,420	982,260	1,200,000	1,436,370
Juvenile (Toledo)	535,000	601,600	760,000	889,580
State School (Glenwood)	2,015,347	2,576,600	3,240,000	3,310,266
State School-Hospital (Woodward)	2,121,400	2,587,840	3,040,000	3,695,346
Reformatories				
Anamosa (Men's)	1,337,150	1,565,060	2,070,000	2,157,590
Rockwell City (Women's)	169,600	221,820	324,000	348,268

*Public Instruction

Training Schools				
Eldora (Boys')	737,400	885,200	1,150,000	1,315,880
Mitchellville (Girls')	338,000	360,100	450,00	443,120
Observation Mentally Ill	500,000	None	None	None
Penitentiary (Fort Madison)	1,548,400	1,853,260	2,470,000	2,768,874
For Additional Professional Staff				500,000
Total	$19,671,542	$23,504,960	$28,070,000	$32,000,000

Board of Regents (Support)

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59
State University (Iowa City)	$12,600,000	$15,653,000	$16,885,076	$19,892,712
Lakeside Laboratory	6,000	6,000	6,000	
University Hospital	7,133,256	7,665,400	8,164,444	9,235,394
Psychopathic Hospital	624,000	751,372	854,000	1,361,642
Bacteriological Laboratory	271,500	396,600	437,880	440,514
Hospital-School	190,000	587,800	871,100	1,017,418
State College (Ames)	12,600,000	15,272,956	16,564,126	19,940,430
State Teachers College	5,273,000	5,645,460	5,847,860	6,264,556
School for the Deaf	880,600	1,036,382	1,164,594	1,386,520
School for the Blind	501,482	647,400	704,760	760,546
Sanatorium (Oakdale)	1,540,000	1,747,960	1,958,660	1,942,680
Emotionally Disturbed and Mentally Retarded Children	None	None	30,000	None
Mental Health Research Fund				150,000
Total	$41,619,838	$49,410,330	$53,488,500	$62,392,412

Social Welfare

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59
Aid to Blind	$ 550,000	$ 820,000	$ 900,000	$ 1,000,000
Aid to Dependent Children	4,350,000	4,400,000	4,800,000	5,900,000
Child Welfare	440,000	600,000	500,000	700,000
Emergency Relief	80,000	20,000	20,000	70,000
Old Age Assistance	9,000,000	8,800,000	6,850,000	7,000,000
O.A.A. Fund (Standing)	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Supplemental Appropriation				1,000,000
Total	$34,420,000	$34,640,000	$33,070,000	$35,670,000

State Aid

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59
District Schools				
Handicapped Children	$ 1,052,000	$ 992,000	$ 1,350,000	$ 1,600,000

Mining Camp Schools				
Emergency	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
State Aid	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Normal Institute	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000
School Transportation	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
School Supplemental Aid	4,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Vocational Education Board				
Training Aid	None	200,000	200,000	200,000
(Standing)	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
General School Aid	24,000,000	24,000,000	28,670,000	29,220,000
Agricultural Land Tax				
Credit (Standing)	10,000,000	10,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000
Emergency Aid for Schools	———	———	———	100,000
Total School Aid	$45,695,000	$47,835,000	$65,863,000	$66,763,000
Homestead Tax Credit				
(Estimated)	$45,000,000	$48,000,000	$49,300,000	$52,050,000
State Mental Aid				
County Payments	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Soil Conservation Committee				
District Commissioners'				
Expense	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Personnel and Expenses	500,000	600,000	700,000	700,000
Fair Board Agriculture				
Societies				400,000
Tama Reservation Officer				5,000
Total Soil Conservation				
Committee	$ 600,000	$ 700,000	$ 800,000	$ 800,000
Fair Board, Agri. Societies	$ 350,000	$ 400,000	$ 400,000	$ 400,000
Total State Aid	$92,645,000	$97,935,000	$117,363,000	$54,255,000

Miscellaneous

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59
Iowa Public Employees'				
Retirement System	$ None	$ 1,000,000	$ 200,000	None
Standing Unlimited				
Appropriation (Estimated)	3,000,000	4,720,000	4,520,000	4,520,000
Special Legislative Committee:				
O.A.S.I. System	10,000	None	None	None
Budget and Financial Control				
Committee (Contingent)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

Service Compensation Fund				
(Bonus)	8,000,000	None	None	None
Total Miscellaneous	$13,010,000	$ 7,720,000	$ 6,720,000	$ 6,520,000

Capital Improvements

Board of Control				
Institutions	None	3,768,000	2,515,000	None
Board of Education				
Institutions	137,000	5,139,338	5,190,750	None
Conservation Commission	252,000	843,000	1,173,000	None
Custodian	None	None	127,000	308,710
National Guard and State Guard	None	None	487,600	252,500
Lake Sewers	700,000	None	None	None
Public Safety, Dept. of	None	91,300	None	None
Executive Council	None	16,500	None	None
State Office Building	90,000	None	None	None
City of Clarinda—				
Water Works				145,000
Department of Agriculture				40,000
Insurance Department				50,000
Vocational Rehabilitation				80,000
Total Capital Improvements	$ 1,179,000	$ 9,858,138	$ 9,493,350	876,210
General Assembly				
57th G. A. (Estimated)	$ 650,000	$ 695,000	$ 695,000	$ 741,000
Legislative Printing (Standing)	35,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
	685,000	770,000	770,000	816,000
Other Appropriations				
58th G. A. (Estimated)				741,000
Claims authorized by the 58th G. A. (Estimated)	None	110,000	110,000	75,000
Legislative Committees	15,091	23,414	43,335	37,063
Miscellaneous	103,324	126,203	94,727	97,737
Total	$ 118,415	$ 149,647	$ 138,062	$ 134,801
Deficiency Appropriations	None	None	235,000	208,100
Miscellaneous	360,076	53,174	53,351	None
*Total Appropriations	$222,447,106	$244,745,391	$273,071,121	$286,492,731

*The above compilation was prepared by Glenn D. Sarsfield, State Comptroller.

COMMITTEES SERVING BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators *Byers, *Burton, Gillespie, Putney, Scott.
Reps. *Hendrix, Johannes, Lisle, Loss, Paul.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators O'Connor, Price, Rigler, Shaff, Tate.
Reps. Brown, **Falvey, Johns, Novak, Vermeer.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH BUREAU

Senators O'Malley, Prentis, Stuart.
Reps. Fairchild, Lund, Naden.

BIPARTISAN ELECTIONS AND ELECTION PRIVILEGES

Senators Dailey, Dewel, Lynes.
Reps. McNeal, Milroy, Swisher.

IOWA-NEBRASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Senators Henry, Hoxie, Nolan.
Reps. Darrington, Johnson, Stevens.

CARE OF THE AGING

Senators Elijah, O'Malley.
Reps. Howard, Lucken.
Non-legislators: Ex-Gov. Robert D. Blue (Eagle Grove), Dr Steven Horvath (Iowa City), Will Drier (Hubbard), Mrs. E. F. Gottsch (Shenandoah) and these state officials: F. W. Pickworth (Department of Health), Robert C. Lappen (Board of Control) and Irene M. Smith (Board of Social Welfare).

HOUSE COMMITTEE ONLY

OBTAINING QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL FOR BOARD OF CONTROL INSTITUTIONS

Reps. Carson, Eichenlaub, Hendrix, Kosek, Lisle, Loss, Walter, Weik.

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*Holdovers.
**Deceased.

Governor: HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS

Lieutenant Governor: WM. H. NICHOLAS

Speaker of the House: WILLIAM L. MOOTY

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS

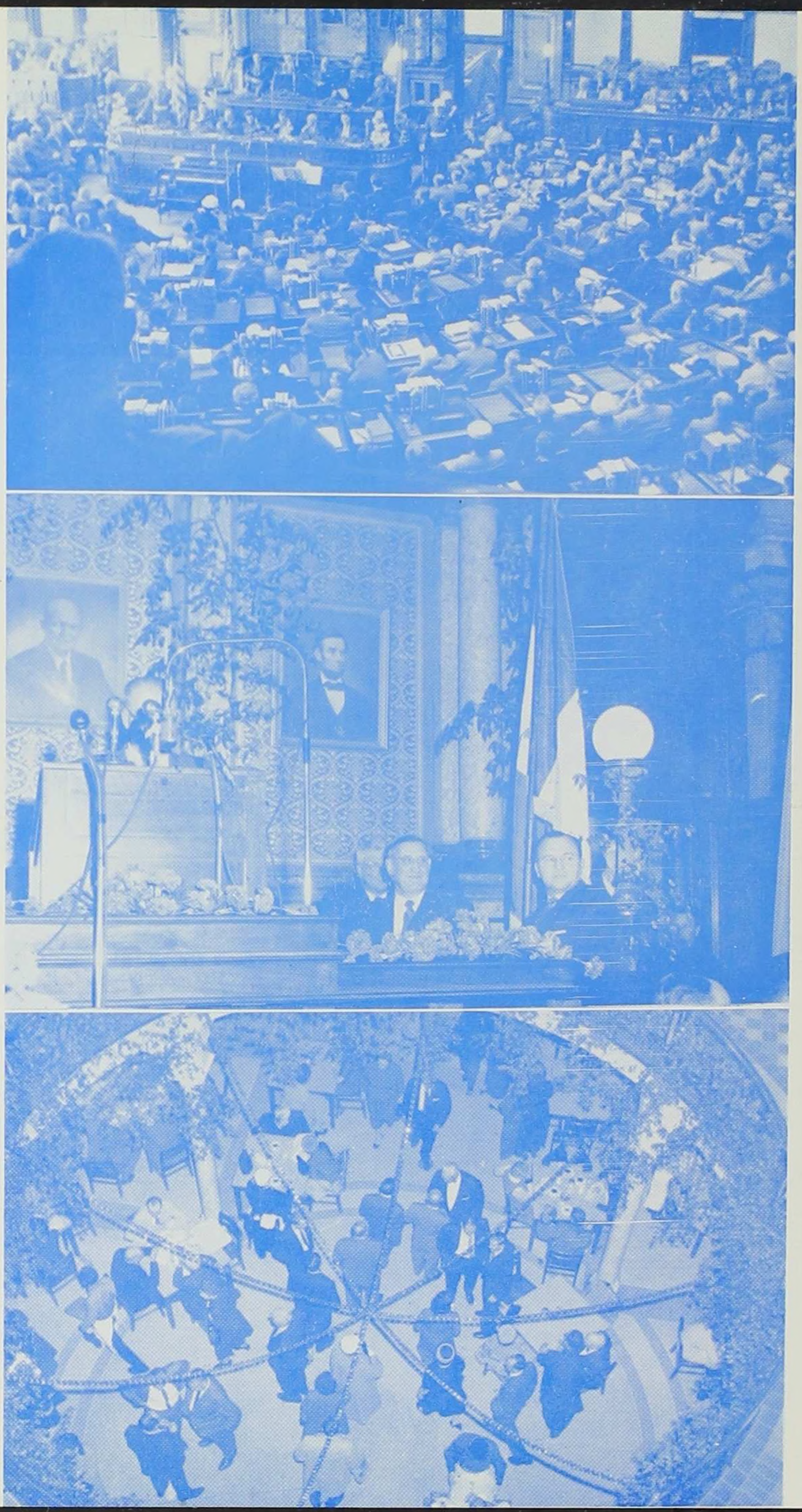
Name	*Address*	*District*
Anderson, Carl T.	Wellman	10
Boothby, Laurence M.	Cleghorn	46
Buck, Howard C.	Melbourne	28
*Burton, Samuel H.	Ottumwa	13
Butler, Guy G.	Rolfe	50
Byers, Frank C.	Marion	26
*Coleman, Joe	Clare	27
*Dailey, Thomas J.	Burlington	9
Dewel, Duane E.	Algona	49
Dykhouse, J. T.	Rock Rapids	24
Elijah, Earl	Clarence	23
Elwood, Frank D.	Cresco	42
Evans, Norval	Fairfield	2
Fisher, J. Louis	Osceola	11
*Gillespie, Raymond R.	Dexter	16
Grimstead, Jacob	Lake Mills	41
Harbor, Wm. H.	Henderson	8
Henry, Jim O.	Carson	19
*Hoffman, Gene L.	West Grove	3
Hoxie, Frank	Shenandoah	7
Long, Irving D.	Manchester	33
Lynes, J. Kendall	Plainfield	39
*McCurdy, Carroll F.	Oskaloosa	14
McFarlane, Arch W.	Waterloo	38
*McManus, Edward J.	Keokuk	1
Miller, Jack	Sioux City	32
Molison, W. C.	Grinnell	12
Nolan, D. C.	Iowa City	25
*O'Connor, John J.	Strawberry Point	36
*O'Malley, Geo. E.	Des Moines	30
Prentis, X. T.	Mount Ayr	5
Price, Carroll	Knoxville	15
Prince, G. W.	Guthrie Center	17
Putney, Lawrence	Gladbrook	45
Rigler, Robt. R.	New Hampton	44
Ringgenberg, Carl H.	Ames	31
Schroeder, Jack	Davenport	21
Scott, Geo. L.	West Union	40
Shaff, David O.	Clinton	22
Shoeman, John D.	Atlantic	18
Stuart, W. C.	Chariton	4
Tate, W. H.	Mason City	43
Turner, Francis A.	Corning	6
*Utzig, Arnold	Dubuque	35
Vest, Alan	Sac City	48
Walker, John A.	Williams	37
Watson, Harry E.	Sanborn	47
Weber, Geo. W.	Columbus Jct.	20
Weiss, Albert	Denison	34
Wormley, Jack M.	Newton	29

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FIFTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Allen, Don G., Jr. — Adel
*Andrews, John E. — Des Moines
Balch, Bernard R. — Waterloo
Ballhagen, W. W. — New Hartford
*Barringer, Arley — Ruthven
*Baumhover, John A. — Carroll
Breakenridge, R. D. — Winterset
Brown, M. N. — What Cheer
*Burris, C. J. — Maquoketa
Burtch, Charles R. — Osage
*Carlsen, John W. — Clinton
Carson, Robert B. — Independence
Chalupa, LeRoy — Pleasant Plain
*Chambers, E. L. — Gilmore City
Christiansen, W. R. — Northwood
Christophel, Clarence — Waverly
Coffman, Wm. J. — North English
*Conner, Robert E. — Ottumwa
Coverdale, Charles F. — Clinton
Cunningham, Ray C. — Ames
Currie, J. D. — Schaller
Darrington, Wm. E. — Persia
Den Herder, E. H. — Sioux Center
Dietz, Riley — Walcott
†Dillon, Wm. D. — Columbus Jct.
*Dodds, Robert R. — Danville
*Doyle, Donald V. — Sioux City
*Duffy, John L. — Dubuque
Edgington, Floyd P. — Sheffield
Eichenlaub, W. S. — Ft. Madison
Eldred, Russell — Anamosa
*Eveland, Raymond — Kelley
Fairchild, Bert K. — Ida Grove
*Falvey, L. A. — Albia
*Freed, Willard M. — Gowrie
Frey, T. J. — Neola
*Frommelt, Andrew G. — Dubuque
Goode, Dewey E. — Bloomfield
Gray, John — Oskaloosa
Greenwood, Roscoe E. — Emerson
*Hagedorn, Merle W. — Royal
*Hall, Fred W. — Humboldt
Halling, Eugene — Orient
Hanson, A. C. — Inwood
Hatch, Floyd H. — Edgewood
Hendrix, W. C. — Letts
*Hensley, Carl — Exira
Hirsch, Carl — Indianola
Holdsworth, Leonard — Manilla
Hoover, Earl T. — Mount Ayr
Hoth, Elmer A. — Postville
*Howard, James W. — Cresco
Jarvis, Fred M. — Alta
*Johannes, W. J. — Ashton
Johns, Neil E. — Toledo
*Johnson, Fred L. — Hamburg
Kaiser, J. C. — Rockwell
*Keho, Ralph — Allerton
Kimball, Donald L. — Fayette
Kluever, Lester L. — Atlantic
Kosek, Ernest — Cedar Rapids
Lisle, Vern — Clarinda
*Loss, Casey — Algona
Lucken, J. Henry — Akron
*Lund, Albert — Brooks
*McCoy, Jack — Ottumwa
McCracken, R. A. — New Hampton
McNeal, Clark H. — Belmond
Maggert, R. E. — Afton
*Main, Franklin S. — Lamoni
*Maule, Elroy — Onawa
Mensing, A. L. — Lowden
Milroy, Jack — Vinton
Mooty, W. L. — Grundy Center
Mowry, John L. — Marshalltown
Naden, Robert — Webster City
*Naughton, J. M. — Sergeant Bluff
Nelson, H. C. — Forest City
*Nielsen, Niels J. — Ringsted
Novak, Emil L. — Cedar Rapids
Nutt, T. O. — Douds
Ossian, Conrad — Stanton
*Owen, Kenneth E. — Centerville
Paul, George L. — Brooklyn
Perkins, J. T. — Council Bluffs
Petruccelli, Don A. — Davenport
Pierce, Neal — Russell
*Reppert, H. C., Jr. — Des Moines
Riehm, Curtis G. — Garner
Robinson, S. E. — Guthrie Center
*Rusk, Gail A. — Newton
Santee, Leslie — Cedar Falls
Sar, Martin E. — Charles City
Sersland, Hillman H. — Decorah
Smith, Marvin W. — Paullina
*Steenhusen, Peter — Irwin
Stephens, Richard L. — Ainsworth
Stevens, Henry H. — Jefferson
*Swisher, Scott — Iowa City
Vance, Clifford M. — Mt. Pleasant
Vermeer, Elmer H. — Pella
Walter, J. F. — McGregor
Walter, Paul M. — Union
*Watts, Stanley — Murray
*Weik, Charles — Spirit Lake
*Wells, Ivan — Bedford
Whitney, W. E. — Aurelia
Wilson, Melvin — Rockwell City

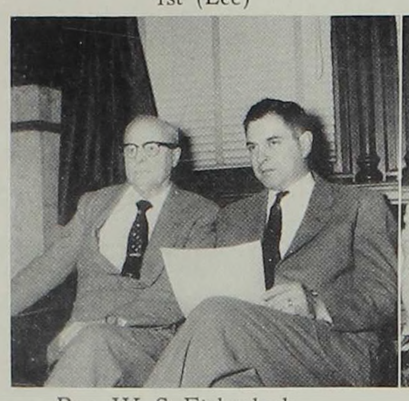
*Democrats

†Resigned Feb. 1, 1957; succeeded by Wm. O. Weaver.



LEGISLATORS FROM FIFTY IOWA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1st (Lee)



Rep. W. S. Eichenlaub
Senator Edward J. McManus

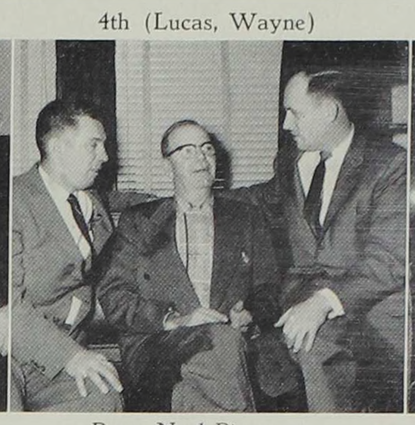
2nd (Jefferson, Van Buren)

Rep. T. O. Nutt
Rep. LeRoy Chalupa
Senator Norval Evans

3rd (Appanoose, Davis)

Senator Gene L. Hoffman
Reps. Dewey E. Goode
Kenneth E. Owen

4th (Lucas, Wayne)

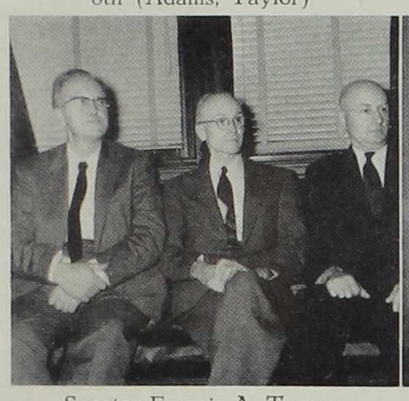


Reps. Neal Pierce
Ralph Keho
Senator W. C. Stuart

5th (Decatur, Ringgold, Union)

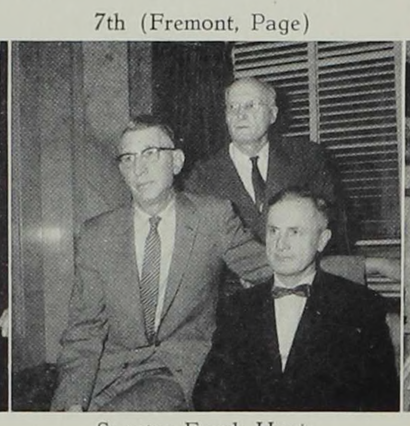
Rep. Earl T. Hoover
Senator X. T. Prentis
Reps. Franklin S. Main
Robert E. Maggert

6th (Adams, Taylor)



Senator Francis A. Turner
Reps. Ivan Wells
Albert Lund

7th (Fremont, Page)

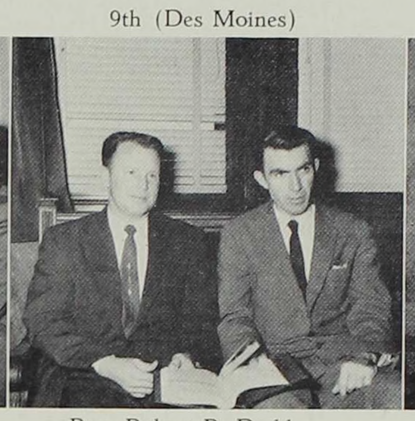


Senator Frank Hoxie
Reps. Fred L. Johnson
Vern Lisle

8th (Mills, Montgomery)

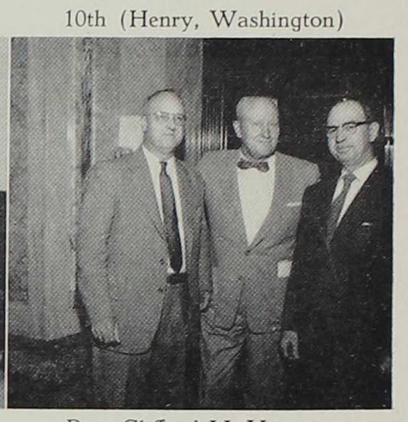
Senator William H. Harbor
Reps. Conrad Ossian
Roscoe E. Greenwood

9th (Des Moines)



Rep. Robert R. Dodds
Senator Thomas J. Dailey

10th (Henry, Washington)

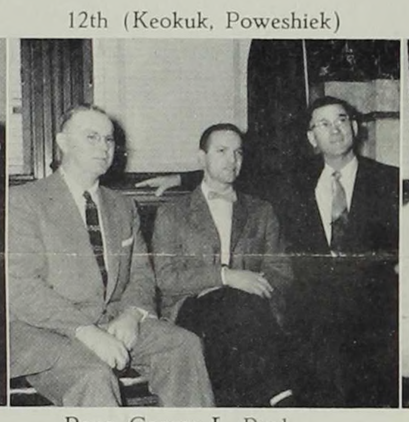


Rep. Clifford M. Vance
Senator Carl T. Anderson
Rep. Richard L. Stephens

11th (Clarke, Warren)

Reps. Stanley Watts
Carl Hirsch
Senator J. Louis Fisher

12th (Keokuk, Poweshiek)

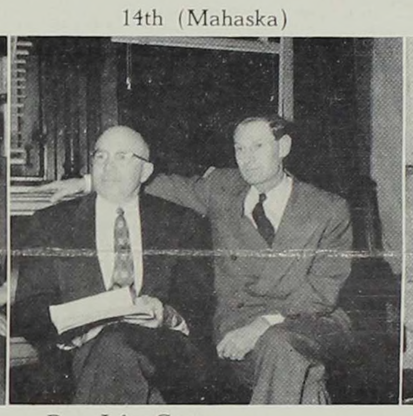


Reps. George L. Paul
Mahlon N. Brown
Senator Wilbur C. Molison

13th (Wapello)

Rep. Robert E. Conner
Senator Samuel H. Burton
Rep. Jack McCoy

14th (Mahaska)

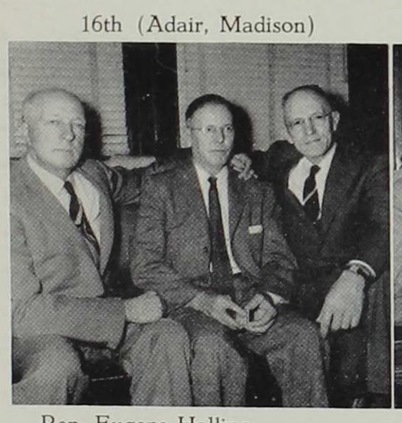


Rep. John Gray
Senator Carroll F. McCurdy

15th (Marion, Monroe)

Rep. Elmer H. Vermeer
Senator Carroll Price
Rep. L. A. Falvey

16th (Adair, Madison)



Rep. Eugene Halling
Senator Raymond R. Gillispie
Rep. Raymond D. Breakenridge

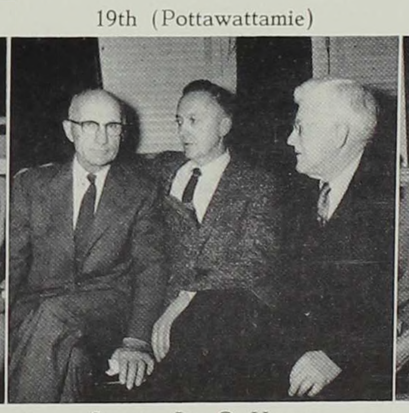
17th (Audubon, Dallas, Guthrie)

Senator G. W. Prince
Reps. Carl Hensley
S. E. Robinson
Don G. Allen, Jr.

18th (Cass, Shelby)

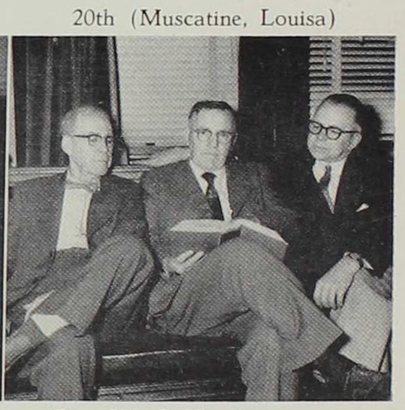
Rep. Peter Steenhusen
Senator John D. Shoeman
Rep. Lester L. Kluever

19th (Pottawattamie)



Senator Jim O. Henry
Reps. T. J. Frey
Judson T. Perkins

20th (Muscatine, Louisa)

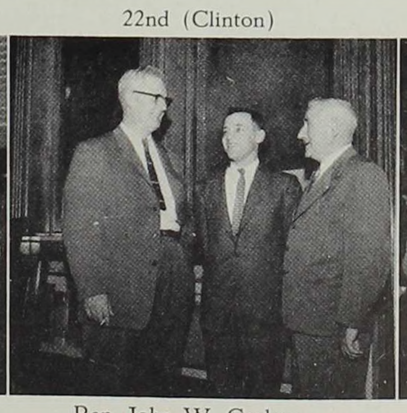


Rep. W. C. Hendrix
Senator George W. Weber
Rep. William O. Weaver

21st (Scott)

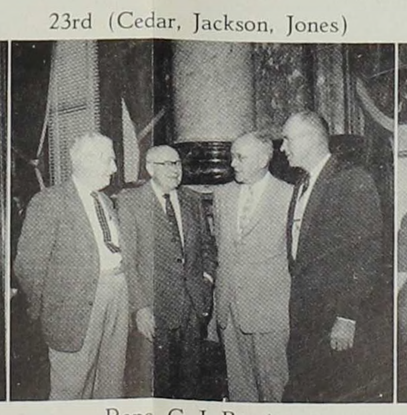
Rep. Don A. Petruccelli
Senator Jack Schroeder
Rep. Wiley Dietz

22nd (Clinton)



Rep. John W. Carlsen
Senator David O. Shaff
Rep. Charles F. Coverdale

23rd (Cedar, Jackson, Jones)

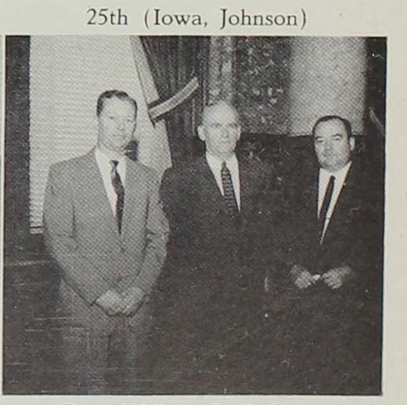


Reps. C. J. Burris
A. L. Mensing
Senator Earl Elijah
Rep. Russell Eldred

24th (Lyon, Osceola, Sioux)

Reps. W. J. Johannes
Arthur C. Hanson
Elmer H. Den Herder
Senator J. T. Dykhouse

25th (Iowa, Johnson)



Rep. William J. Coffman
Senator D. C. Nolan
Rep. Scott Swisher

LEGISLATORS FROM FIFTY IOWA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

26th (Linn)

Rep. Ernest Kosek
Senator Frank C. Byers
Rep. Emil L. Novak

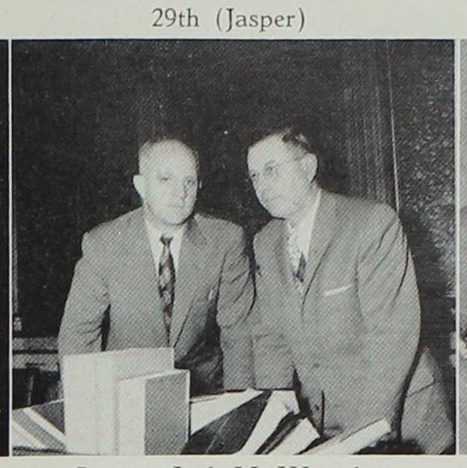
27th (Calhoun, Webster)

Senator Joe Coleman
Reps. Willard M. Freed
Melvin Wilson

28th (Marshall)

Rep. John L. Mowry
Senator Howard C. Buck

29th (Jasper)



Senator Jack M. Wormley
Rep. Gail A. Rusk

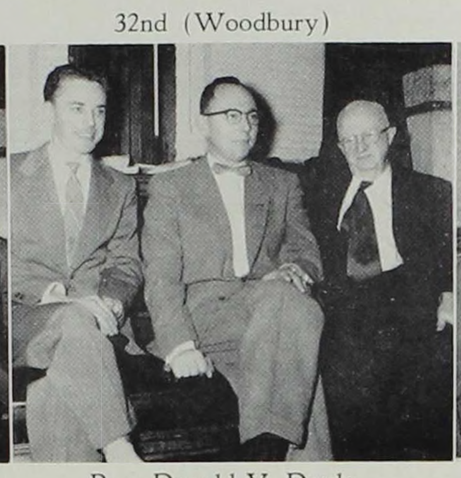
30th (Polk)

Senator George E. O'Malley
Reps. Howard C. Reppert, Jr.
John E. Andrews

31st (Boone, Story)

Rep. Ray C. Cunningham
Senator Carl H. Ringgenberg
Raymond Eveland

32nd (Woodbury)



Rep. Donald V. Doyle
Senator Jack Miller
Rep. John M. Naughton

33rd (Buchanan, Delaware)

Rep. Floyd H. Hatch
Senator Irving D. Long
Rep. Robert B. Carson

34th (Crawford, Harrison, Monona)

Reps. Elroy Maule
William E. Darrington
Leonard Holdsworth
Senator Albert Weiss

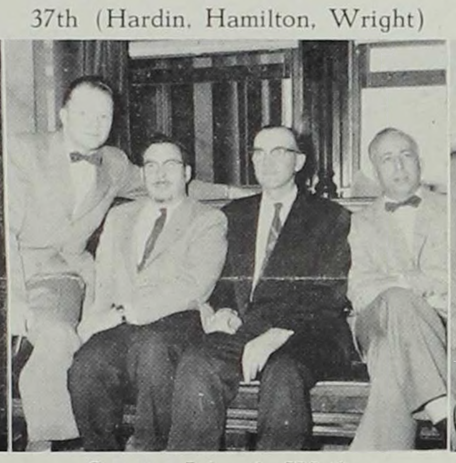
35th (Dubuque)

Rep. John L. Duffy
Senator Arnold Utzig
Rep. Andrew G. Frommelt

36th (Clayton)

Senator John J. O'Connor
Rep. J. F. Walter

37th (Hardin, Hamilton, Wright)

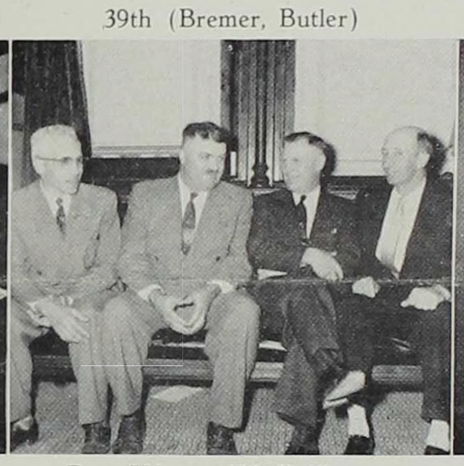


Senator John A. Walker
Reps. Robert Naden
Paul M. Walter
Clark H. McNeal

38th (Black Hawk)

Rep. Bernard R. Balch
Senator Arch W. McFarlane
Rep. Leslie Santee

39th (Bremer, Butler)

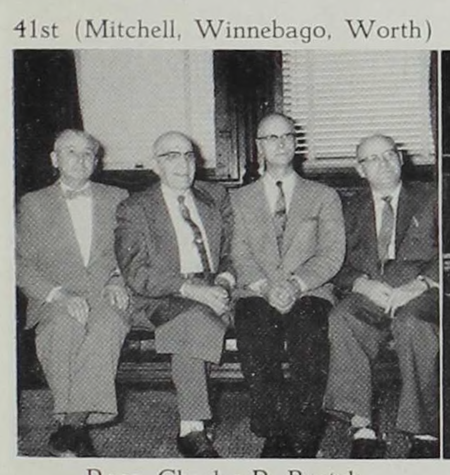


Rep. Wayne W. Ballhagen
Senator J. Kendall Lynes
Reps. Floyd P. Edgington
Clarence Christophel

40th (Allamakee, Fayette)

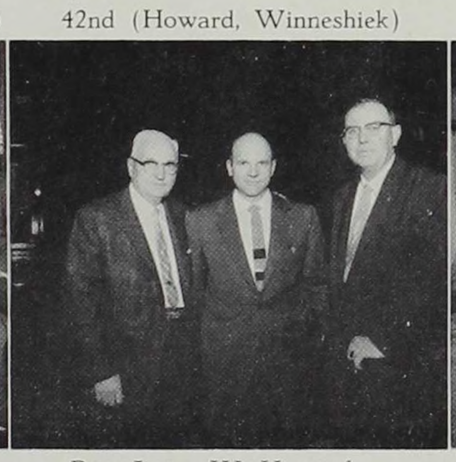
Senator George L. Scott
Reps. Donald L. Kimball
Elmer A. Hoth

41st (Mitchell, Winnebago, Worth)



Reps. Charles R. Burtch
W. R. Christiansen
Senator Jacob Grimstead
Rep. Henry C. Nelson

42nd (Howard, Winneshiek)

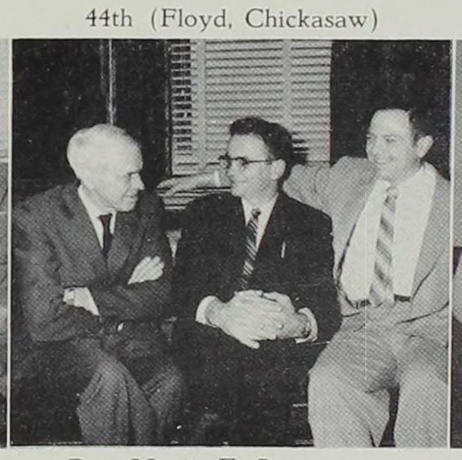


Rep. James W. Howard
Senator Frank D. Elwood
Rep. Hillman H. Seersland

43rd (Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Franklin)

Rep. Curtis G. Riehm
Senator W. H. Tate
Rep. J. C. Kaiser

44th (Floyd, Chickasaw)

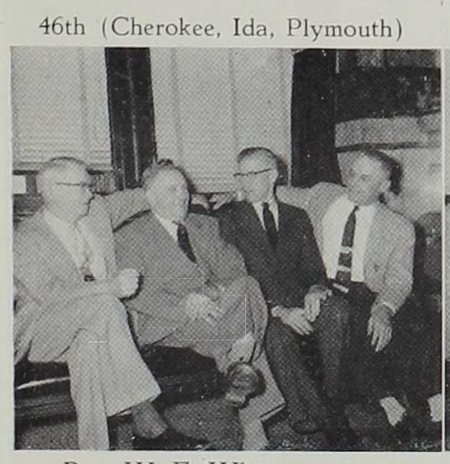


Rep. Martin E. Sar
Senator Robert R. Rigler
Rep. Robert A. McCracken

45th (Benton, Grundy, Tama)

Senator Lawrence Putney
Reps. Neil E. Johns
Jack Milroy
W. L. Mooty

46th (Cherokee, Ida, Plymouth)



Rep. W. E. Whitney
Senator Laurence M. Boothby
Reps. Bert K. Fairchild
J. Henry Lucken

47th (Clay, Dickinson, O'Brien)

Reps. Marvin W. Smith
Charles Weik
Senator Harry E. Watson
Rep. Merle W. Hagedorn

48th (Carroll, Greene, Sac)

Reps. John A. Baumhover
Henry H. Stevens
Senator Alan Vest
Rep. J. D. Currie

49th (Emmet, Kossuth, Palo Alto)

Reps. Casey Loss
Arley Barringer
Senator Duane E. Dewel
Rep. Niels J. Nielsen

50th (Buena Vista, Humboldt, Pocahontas)

Reps. Earl L. Chambers
Fred W. Hall
Senator Guy G. Butler
Rep. Fred M. Jarvis